Fiscal Estimate - 2007 Session

☐ Updated	☐ Corrected ☐ Supp	lemental				
LRB Number 07-1683/1	Introduction Number SB-11	6				
Description Repeat drunken driving offenders and providing a penalty						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Revolutions Create New Appropriations Revolutions Revo	ease Existing enues rease Existing enues To absorb within agence to absorb within agence Yes Decrease Costs 5.Types of Local Government Units Affer Government Units Affer Towns Villag Counties Other School Districts Districts	cy's budget No Cted Cities				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 3/29/2007

LRB Number	07-1683/1	Introduction Number	SB-116	Estimate Type	Original	
Description						
Repeat drunken driving offenders and providing a penalty						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, a person who is convicted six or more times for an offense related to drunken driving is guilty of a Class H felony (maximum of 3 years confinement and 3 years extended supervision). The offender must be imprisoned not less than 6 months.

Under this bill, penalties for a sixth or seventh offense remain unchanged. However, a person convicted eight, nine or ten times for an offense related to drunken driving, is guilty of a Class G felony (maximum of 5 years confinement and 5 years extended supervision). Additionally, a person who is convicted eleven or more times is guilty of a Class F felony (maximum of 7.5 years confinement and 5 years extended supervision.

In FY06, the Department of Corrections admitted 607 offenders for offenses relating to driving while intoxicated. However, the Department doesn't have statistics on the total number of prior drunken driving offenses. Therefore we are unable to project the number of offenders who may be subject to the enhanced criminal penalties of this bill. The precise fiscal impact will depend to what extent courts revise their sentencing practices based on the new maximum periods for both confinement and extended supervision.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications